

of the Revised Code, relating to the taxation of railroads. Passed, with amendments, offered by Mr. Murry, striking out \$40,000, and inserting \$25,000 as the tax per mile on the Ripley Railroad.

To repeal an act to prohibit the sale of liquors in supervisor's district No. 1, of Calhoun county, and in the town of Benton. Indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the Governor informing the House that he had approved of the following entitled bills:

To prohibit the sale of liquors in the town of Fannin.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within the limits of the first supervisors district in Lee, and the third supervisors district in Prentiss counties.

To incorporate the Associate Reform Church of Bethany.

To provide for the payment of certain warrants in Tippah county.

To incorporate the town of Sylva.

To prohibit the sale of liquors in Tippah county.

To amend an act to incorporate the town of Summit.

To prohibit the sale of liquors in the town of Augusta.

To prohibit the sale of liquors in Newton county.

To change the time of holding town elections in Redland.

To appoint an additional constable in Newbern county.

To incorporate the town of Poplar Springs.

For the relief of J. R. Berry.

To prohibit the sale of liquors in supervisors district No. 5 in Jasper county.

To extend the powers of the corporation of Water Valley.

An act explanatory of an act to further amend an act to ascertain the outstanding indebtedness of the Liquidating Levee District.

To amend the charter of the town of Clinton.

To amend the road laws as applicable to Monroe county.

At 6:05 p. m. the House adjourned.

DAILY CLARION.

SUNDAY, MARCH 9, 1884.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTES.

The little Misses Alice and Gussie Lamkin, the bright little daughters of Hon. J. C. Lamkin, of Pike, accompanied their father in a visit to The CLARION establishment yesterday.

Mrs. W. M. Gillespie was called to New Orleans last night by the death of her brother, Mr. Henry Carnahan. The body will arrive in Jackson to-night, and the funeral take place from St. Andrew's church to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. H. M. Taylor, a former member of our Board, has gone to Philadelphia, the home of his boyhood, and is to arrive in Jackson to-morrow evening, it is said, in company with his bride.—Deaf-Mute Voice.

Legislative Notes.

Act to require owners of gin houses to fence in their cotton gins.

Mr. Moore, of Iaquena.—

"Mr. Speaker: I desire information on this bill."

(Mr. Govin in the chair.)—"It is a bill to require cotton gins to be fenced in to keep hogs from eating the cotton seed."

Mr. Moore—"That's what I wanted to know—whether it was to keep the hogs out of the cotton seed or the cotton seed out of the hogs."

Several members who intended to return to their homes last night have changed their minds and will remain until the last stroke of the gavel. This is necessary, as no final adjournment can be had without a quorum, and members will be sent for in case the quorum is broken. Speaker Inge made some pertinent remarks on this subject Saturday morning.

Increasing the Poll Tax.

Pending the discussion of House Bill No. 795, Hon. C. R. Dale spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: In rising to favor this bill I desire to say that in my judgment there has been no bill introduced in this House that will be of more vital importance to the people of the State than will this one if it becomes a law. The public schools, Mr. Speaker, were intended for a grand and noble purpose, and the result of the same, under the present administration, has been a curse rather than a blessing. It has had a tendency to thwart or confuse the whole school spirit that existed before the inauguration of the said free school system, and has resulted in a retrograde step, mainly for want of sufficient funds to run the schools four months as required by law, and until some way is provided that will be the means of making up the deficiency that now exists in the way of funds sufficient to run the schools four months, we can't hope for much improvement in this direction; and since the poll tax can be used only for school purposes, and is retained in each county respectively, that should be a strong argument to the passage of this bill. There would scarcely be a man but what would be more than willing to give two dollars a year to the education of the children of his county. Another reason, Mr. Speaker, why I favor this bill is, that our revenue is being largely decreased by the acts of this Legislature in prohibiting the sale and traffic of whisky in a number of counties and towns in the State, and of that, as is well known, I have been a hearty advocate and to which I now say amen, for I don't think that is the proper way to educate our children, and I am persuaded that my friends present who have opposed me in the passage of said local acts will admit that this is not the right way to educate the children of the State. Sir, this argument, favoring sale of whisky for educational purposes, thereby bringing shame and disgrace upon our people and rendering homeless, wives and mothers who should be happy otherwise, is one that shall never prevail by my vote, and in supporting the measure now before the House, I am frank to assert that it brings a sum into the treasury far in excess of that already there, and at the same time it comes from an honorable, manly and sober source, thereby placing the schools upon a safe, perpetual basis, one that will enable them to run four

months, which can never be in a majority of the counties in the State under the present limit of taxation for school purposes. The provisions of this bill will also result in placing a part of the burden of school tax upon those who are getting their full share of the free schools, and at the same time paying no school tax which I think is a matter well worthy the consideration of this House, for certainly those who reap the benefit ought to help pay for same. And in conclusion I will say that if this bill becomes a law, so great will be its benefits I predict that it is only in the near future when our people will become awakened upon the subject of schools, realizing as they will the benefit derived from the four months that are and will be successfully established by this act, and will then provide that the schools shall run longer than four months by continuing same after the expiration of the said four months in the way of private subscription, and the result of this bill will in that way redound to the upbuilding of the people of the State and thereby place our public schools upon a career of success of which we will all feel proud and the laurels of which we will wear for having passed this bill.

Industrial College for Girls.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, having under consideration Senate bill No. 1, to create an Industrial College for girls, Mr. Sanders, of Attala, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: After mature deliberation I rise to express my approval of the pending measure. Expediency, even-handed justice to the girls, as well as the interest of the State, demand the passage of a measure such as is contemplated by this bill. I have questioned the policy of the State in fostering colleges and schools of a higher grade—that, too, perhaps at the expense of the common schools; but, sir, as the State in her wisdom has seen fit to adopt such a policy, I propose to go hand in hand with her. I have voted for every needful appropriation looking to this end, but the practical result of the whole matter is, the State appropriates over one hundred thousand dollars annually to the education of the white and colored boys of the State, divided as follows: University of Mississippi, \$32,000 (besides a large appropriation for repairs); to the A. and M. College, \$32,000; to Alcorn University for the education of colored boys, \$25,000; Normal Colored School at Holly Springs, \$3,500; Fongos Normal School, (colored) \$3,000. But when the pitiful sum of \$20,000 is asked for to educate the girls of Mississippi—the future mothers of our country—a hue and cry of a tax-burdened people and a depleted treasury is heard from the other side—notwithstanding the fact that woman forms the most important factor in the moral, religious and intellectual development of the youth of our land.

Is such a policy progressive? To me it is "pennywise and pound foolish."

The industrial arts proposed to be taught in this school are stenography, telegraphy, bookkeeping, etc., to which women are so peculiarly adapted, and which are so highly useful and lucrative in this advanced age; all of which can be just as efficiently filled by them as men. Woman is being daily, as time rolls on, cast more and more upon her own resources. She cannot rely upon the cold charities of the age. There are reasons why she ought not to be required to do it. Does it not become us, as wise legislators, to do all in our power to fully equip her to fight the battles of life, without requiring any sacrifice on her part?

Mr. Chairman: In answer to the prediction that none will attend this school except a favored few, I have this to say, that there is nothing in the bill that creates favorites; but of course every girl in the State cannot be admitted to this school. The hope of the friends of the measure is, that this school will turn out annually a large number of girls graduated in the industrial sciences as provided for in the bill. These girls are scattered broadcast over the State, and will disseminate the knowledge they have obtained to others, as teachers, as associates and mothers. Whoever knew a mother that did not communicate her whole self to her offspring? "Cast your bread upon the waters and it will be gathered after many days."

By a stock law I mean a law requiring every owner of live stock to keep them on his own land. There are several good reasons for the existence of such a law, especially in all agricultural countries:

1. With such a law the expense of fencing would be greatly diminished. Fences in the United States have been estimated to cost more than all the stock in the country are worth. A small portion of each man's land being fenced would furnish pasture for all his stock. It is cheaper to fence stock in than to fence them out.

2. Cultivated land would thus be saved from the great injury of being trampled by stock in winter. The loss of the grazing of the fields would be more than compensated by their enrichment from the decay of all unharvested vegetation.

3. A considerable portion of each crop now eaten up annually by stock breaking in upon the unguarded fields, would be saved. The annual loss from this source alone, under the present system of fencing, is perhaps one-tenth of the entire crop.

4. Much more land would be cultivated. Thousands of acres are now lying idle for lack of fencing. Timber is too scarce, and plank and wire are too costly, for these lands ever to be brought into cultivation under the present system. In many parts of the country a stock law would increase the annual crop by one-fourth, perhaps one-third.

5. Much more small grain would be sown. The loss to the farmers of many parts of the South from the non-raising of oats, millet, barley, wheat and other grains and grasses is immense. In many portions of the country scarcely any small grain is sown, solely for lack of fences to protect it from stock during winter.

6. Stock of all kinds would be greatly improved. Even in the great stock-raising regions of Kentucky, Texas and other States, stock of all kinds are usually kept in fenced pastures, or in herds. We might have less stock but we would have better. The promiscuous mingling of herds and the general lack of shelter during winter are sources of great deterioration and loss. Even the law forbidding hogs from running at large in several counties in this State for the last few years, has caused manifest improvement in the number and quality of hogs in those counties. Jersey and other imported breeds of cattle cannot be successfully kept under our present system.

7. Without assigning further reasons a fundamental and all-embracing reason for a stock-law is, that right and justice require that every man should keep his stock on his own land. A deed to land embraces all its products and appurtenances. Growing crops are never aggressors. Roving, jumping and devouring stock ought to be fenced or controlled by their owners. Only on the public domain may stock graze at liberty.

To these reasons there are some apparent objections:

1. Such a law would deprive the poor man of pasture. Not at all. His stock may graze upon his landlord's pasture then, as they now do upon his neighbor's common. (How can land be common that is owned by individuals?) The poor man's lack of pasture stands upon the same reason with his lack of a house to live in, or animals to plow, or a full corn crib, or a full purse. Society is under no more obligation to furnish the poor man pasture for his stock than to furnish him anything else he needs.

The only real objection to these views is the difficulty of abandoning a practical error. Having been long accustomed to treat all unfenced land as public property, and to compel every man, at immense cost, to fence against his neighbor's stock, we have become used to the wrong, and it would be by no means easy for us now to adopt the practice of justice and right in this matter. Both reason and scripture, however, plainly teach that it is every man's duty to restrain the animals he owns from injuring others. Right principles properly applied always produce good results. So soon as we become practically adjusted to the application of such a law, the whole country, landlords and tenants, will rejoice in its results, being surprised to think they were so slow to seek them.

Fence building is the Herculean task of American labor. It is the ever returning stone of Sisypus, rolled to the mountain top, only to roll down, that it may be rolled up again. Fences are forever being built and rebuilt, to tumble down or be washed away. Most favorable to the general weal will that legislation be which shall permanently deliver the planting world from the enormous expense and intolerable labor of fence building, except for enclosing stock. Such a law, too, would be decidedly in the interest of peace. Many a quarrel between neighbors arises about mischievous stock. Hard thoughts, personal conflicts, and even family feuds of many years duration have not unfrequently owed their origin to the essential injustice of requiring one man to fence against another's stock. Once, in the days of old it is said that devils were permitted to go from men into swine; in our times they sometimes seem to pass the other way, and cause the owners of the swine to say and do the hardest sort of things. If we are not prepared for such a law now, let us be looking toward it, for to it we must come ere long.

W. L. C. HUNNICUT.

There will be 2 car loads of fine Kentucky mules for sale at John Hansberry's stables in Jackson, Miss., Tuesday, March 11, 1884.

SAVE money by waiting until Tuesday, March 11, 1884, and buy one of the Kentucky mules of J. J. McCafferty, at John Hansberry's stables, Jackson, Miss.

J. J. McCafferty will be in Jackson, Miss., Tuesday, March 11, with 2 fresh car loads of Kentucky mules.

H. B. MAYES, JR., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF the State and United States and Federal Courts. A fair share of patronage solicited. Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to my care. Address me as above.

PIZZINI'S RESTAURANT, 182 CANAL STREET, (NEARLY OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE), NEW ORLEANS, LA.

First-Class Rooms for Travelers. MATHIEU A. PIZZINI, PROPRIETOR.

In view of the well known fact that so many of the so-called fine whiskeys are but a vile compound of essential oils and common rectified spirits, producing mixtures totally unfit for consumption, we deem it proper to call the attention of consumers to the fact that the only pure and reliable whisky is the one sold by HENRY MILLER & SON, JACKSON, MISS.

JUDITH H. P. SIMRALL, JAMES SIMRALL, SIMRALL & SIMRALL, Attorneys-at-Law, VICKSBURG, MISS.

SUPREME COURT AND FEDERAL COURT Practice a Specialty.

NOTICE: MR. BYRON H. EVERS, OF LONDON, WHO has purchased and now claims a large quantity of the so-called fine whiskeys, is authorized to make adjustments with parties holding adverse interests, subject to his approval, so that conflict of title and litigation may be avoided. To this end we are authorized to receive applications for the purchase of his title from persons desiring to sell to his plantations. In all cases where the taxes were really paid by the land owners prior to the sale for taxes as so rendered the sale illegal, we are authorized to release Mr. Evers' title for a nominal sum. His wish is to make his enterprise successful and to begin by removing all antagonisms, if possible. We invite correspondence from all parties in interest. NUGENT & McWILLIE, JACKSON, MISS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE INSURANCE CO., OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

On the 31st Day of December, 1883.

The name of the Company is LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. The locality of the Company is Liverpool, England.

The amount of its Capital Stock is \$10,000,000.00. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is \$1,278,300.00.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents or other persons \$676,569.74. Real Estate unencumbered \$1,145,000.00.

Bonds owned by the Company and how they are secured with the rate of interest thereon, as follows: United States Currency, sixes \$429,239.00.

New York State 6 per cent. Bonds \$546,250.00. City of Richmond 5 per cent. Bonds \$6,725.00.

Mississippi 5 per cent. Bonds \$2,500.00. City of New York gold sixes \$60,500.00.

City of Boston 5 per cent. Bonds \$25,159.00. DEBTS TO THE COMPANY SECURED BY MORTGAGE: Loan on Bonds and Mortgages \$1,253,425.00.

Interest due on Bonds and Mortgages \$29,621.42. Loans on Life Policies \$1,000.00.

Loans on Life Policies \$1,000.00. Gross Premiums in course of collection \$365,067.90.

ALL OTHER SECURITIES: Bonds \$2,008.72. Life Insurance on Loans \$19,925.00.

Loans on Life Policies \$1,000.00. Aggregate amt. of assets in the U. S. \$3,717,300.71.

LIABILITIES: Amount due or not due to banks or other creditors \$14,614.02.

Losses adjusted and not due \$2,420.00. Losses adjusted and not due \$2,420.00.

Losses adjusted and not due \$2,420.00. Losses in suspense waiting for further proof \$2,730.16.

All other claims against the company \$2,665,642.63. Aggregate amt. Liabilities in U. S. \$3,195,436.43.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk \$50,000.00. The greatest amount allowed by the rules of said company to be insured in any one city, town or village \$50,000.00.

The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block \$50,000.00. Copy of Act of Incorporation on file in Auditor's Office.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, J. J. F. SHRODER, Chairman, and H. V. G. OGDEN, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of February, A. D. 1884.

ALFRED D. HAHN, Commissioner. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of England do hereby authorize any and all agents that said Company has or may hereafter have or appoint in the State of Mississippi, for or on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether in any action or proceeding against said Company in any of the courts of said State of Mississippi; and to be hereby admitted and agreed that such service of the process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf authorized to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Notary Public and verily believe that the signature to the aforesaid certificate is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court and County the 9th day of February, 1884.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, JACKSON, MISS., MARCH 1, 1884.

I, S. GWIN, Auditor Public Accounts, do certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Annual Statement of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, this day filed in my office.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office this 1st day of March, 1884.

Auditor Public Accounts. BARROWS AND HAYS, AGENTS, JACKSON, MISS.

JOHN SHARP, BOOT and SHOEMAKER, Capitol St., JACKSON, MISS.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF FRENCH CALF SKINS!

—AND THE BEST OF—SOLE LEATHER! Also some FANCY GAITER UPPERS, which will sell up cheaper than any house in the city. In addition to his own CUSTOM-MADE WORK, he will hereafter keep in stock a choice assortment of Boots and Shoes for Gents and Boys, from the best manufacturers, and at very low prices.

For Sale. A FINE LOT OF BERKSHIRE HOGS, PURE BRED. Address, A. L. BUNSON, JACKSON, MISS.

March 2, '84-tu 11. THE UNIVERSITY of the SOUTH is located at SEAWARD, TENN., upon the Cumberland Plateau, 2,000 feet above the sea level. This school under the special patronage of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the South and Southwest, offers the healthiest residence and the best advantages both mental and physical, in its Grammar School and its Collegiate and Theological Departments. For the special claims of this University for patronage, apply for documents to the Rev. T. F. HODGSON, D. D., Vice-Chancellor, Seaward, Tenn.

THE TRIAL OF YOUNG JAMES NUTT. A FULL ACCOUNT FROM THE KILLING OF Captain Nutt to the tragic death of Duke NUTT, of James Nutt. All the final scenes of the great Unlabeled Tragedy. Prior, by mail, postpaid, only 25c. Write for terms. Agents wanted. 224 South 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EGGS! EGGS! FOR hatching from pure bred Georgia Shew! Neck Games for sale by A. W. STEPHENS, Pickens Station, Miss.

For \$1.75. The American Farmer—a first-class sixteen page monthly, published at Fort Wayne, Ind., and THE WEEKLY CLARION, will be sent to you for one year for \$1.75. The regular price of the American Farmer is \$1.00 a year.

Medical Censors. THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, will examine applicants for License on the SECOND MONDAY OF DECEMBER, MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, at the CITY OF JACKSON, MISS. ROBERT KELLS, M. D. J. W. BENNETT, M. D.

March 17, '84-tu 11. TO LAWYERS! I HAVE a few copies of MISSISSIPPI CITIZENS yet on hand, and will sell them for \$4.25 to close out the remainder.

M. E. SULLIVAN, WATER VALLEY, MISS. Feb. 28/84-tu 11.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. MAIL LETTINGS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1884.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of May 3, 1884, for carrying the mails of the United States upon the routes, and according to the schedule of arrival and departure specified by the Department, in the State of Mississippi, from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Lists of routes, with schedules of arrivals and departures, instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts and bonds, and all other necessary information will be furnished upon application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

W. Q. GRESHAM, Postmaster-General.

March 5, 1884-tu 11.

In Stock and to Arrive. TWO car loads Bacon.

ONE car load Bulk Hides. One car load Pork and Lard.

Two car loads Flour. One car load Corn. One car load Oats.

For sale to dealers at St. Louis prices, freight added by RECTOR, RATLIFF & CO.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

—OF THE—NEW YORK.

On the 31st day of December, 1883.

Made pursuant to the Laws of the State of Mississippi.

The name of the Company is HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. The locality of the Company is 119 Broadway, New York.

The amount of its Capital Stock is \$3,000,000.00. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is \$3,000,000.00.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash in Bank and in the hands of Agents \$212,645.19.

Real Estate unencumbered \$2,618.25. Bonds owned by the Company and how they are secured with the rate of interest thereon, as follows: Schedule A \$3,943,710.00.

Debits to the Company secured by mortgage or otherwise \$1,172,132.44.

Debits for premiums \$76,565.91. All other securities \$26,532.83.

Total assets \$7,488,641.39.

Amount due or not due to banks or other creditors None.

Losses adjusted and not due None. Losses adjusted and not due None.

Losses in suspense waiting for further proof \$407,534.00. All other claims against the company \$7,500.00.

Total liabilities \$2,925,311.64. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. JOHN H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, J. Gerard C. Green, a Notary Public for the State aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, do certify that John H. Washburn, personally known to me to be the person who signed the foregoing statement, and the Secretary of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, personally appeared before me in my office, and made oath in due form of law that the aforesaid statement is true and correct. In testimony of which I have hereunto set my official seal of my said office this 17th day of January, 1884.

GERARD C. GREEN, Notary Public, Kings Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK, J. Patrick Keenan, Clerk of the City and County of New York and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said City and County, being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that Gerard C. Green has filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New York, a certified copy of his appointment as Notary Public for the County of Kings, with his autograph signature and seal, at the time of taking the aforesaid deposition duly authorized to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Notary Public and verily believe that the signature to the aforesaid certificate is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court and County the 15th day of January, 1884.

PATRICK KEENAN, Clerk.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, do hereby authorize any and all agents that said Company has or may hereafter have or appoint in the State of Mississippi, for or on behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, whether in any action or proceeding against said Company in any of the courts of said State of Mississippi; and to be hereby admitted and agreed that such service of the process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf authorized to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said Notary Public and verily believe that the signature to the aforesaid certificate is genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court and County the 17th day of January, 1884.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President. JOHN H. WASHBURN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, JACKSON, MISS., MARCH 1, 1884.

I, S. GWIN, Auditor of Public Accounts, do certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the annual statement of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, this day filed in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of March, 1884.

S. GWIN, Auditor Public Accounts. J. E. JOHNSTON & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts, Atlanta, Ga.

Barrows & Hays, Agents, JACKSON, MISS.

SUPREME COURT NOTICE. OCTOBER TERM A. D. 1883, MONDAY, MARCH 3rd, 1884.

ORDERED: That at the April Term, 1884, of the Supreme Court, the docket of the First (middle) District will be taken up on the first Monday and called until the fourth Monday in April, when the docket of the Third (Northern) District will be taken up and called until the third Monday in May, when the docket of the Second (Southern) District will be disposed of.

A true copy from the minutes. OLIVER CLIFTON, Clerk.

March 5, 1884-tu 11.

TO LAWYERS! I HAVE a few copies of MISSISSIPPI CITIZENS yet on hand, and will sell them for \$4.25 to close out the remainder.

M. E. SULLIVAN, WATER VALLEY, MISS. Feb. 28/84-tu 11.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW YORK.

ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1883.

The name of the Company is THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The locality of the Company is 181 Broadway, New York City.

The amount of its Capital Stock is \$1,000,000.00. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is \$1,000,000.00.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS: Cash on hand and in the hands of Agents or other persons \$11,319.59.

Real Estate unencumbered None. U. S. Bonds, currency 6 per cent. \$65,400.00.

U. S. Bonds, 5 per cent. reduced \$72,750.00. U. S. Bonds, 4 per cent. registered \$76,000.00.

U. S. Bonds, 4 per cent. coupon bonds \$60,000.00. Other State Railroad Bonds \$69,285.75.

Total market value of bonds \$2,195,513.75. Debits to the Company secured by mortgage or otherwise \$195,750.00.